The Sun.

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As We Pay Honor to the Dead.

In France, in England, in Italy, in Belgium, in Siberia, in Russia in Europe there are new made graves to be decorated to-day. In the bosom of the deep our soldiers and sailors sleep their long sleep. Wherever the American flag flies in this country and its possessions there are families from which men went forth at the call of their country, quick to their duty, never to return. Decoration Day, rich in historic meaning and lofty sentiment, has in 1919 a deeper significance for all of us than it has ever had before.

The nation will do less than justice to its dead if on this occasion it does no more than give testimony to its sorrow for their passing and the honor and gratitude in which it holds their memories.

Deep in the consciousness of every American lies the accusing knowledge that many of these brave were sacrificed because their country called on them to make good by their strength, their native wit, their unmeasured valor the deficit of training and equipment a mistaken national policy imposed on them. No man can read the record of the struggle in which their blood was cheerfully given without uneasy recognition of the fact that years of tolerance of a makeshift military policy cost us in the crisis a heavy toll of lives. No man can survey the history of the two years now closing without being impressed with the monumental errors that made a hard task harder, a war inevitably costly in human life more costly than it might have been.

It does not bring comfort to the parents whose son is gone, to the child whose father is no more, to the wife whose husband will never return again to be told that when the war ended we were getting in a position to arm and protect our soldiers as they should have been armed and protected when they went out to battle. It does not bring comfort to any American, man or woman, to be told that at the end of the conflict we were where we should have been in armament and methods when the conflict opened. It reflects only discredit on our public policy that not until we declared war on Germany did we begin to provide for the men to whom the command and supply of our forces abroad and at home was to fall the opportunities they had diligently sought for years to prepare themselves more thoroughly for their tremendous task.

These things no sane patriot can erase from his mind to-day as his heart fills with sorrow for the dead and sympathy for the bereaved. We owe to the living and to generations yet unborn the correction of our policy and the avoidance of a repetition of the errors of the past.

Ex-President Taft Should Open His Own Eyes.

In his zealous advocacy of the League of Nations ex-President TAFT has committed himself to a number of declarations completely foreign to the judicial temperament and likely to cause him considerable embarrassment when he quits the stump and again installs himself in the now somewhat agitated but soon to be calm academic halls that constitute his scholastic headquarters in the city of New Haven.

None of these heated lapses from the high plane on which Mr. TAFT would naturally desire to have discussion of a problem of statecraft proceed has been more singular than his attempted refutation of an argument against the league put forward by ex-Senator BEVERIDGE, paraphrased by Mr. TAFT in this form:

> "Mr. TAFT quoted Mr. BEVERIDGE as having said that the world was so much indebted to the United States that for the benefit of the world the United States could not afford to give up her right to conquer."

Replying to this, Mr. TAFT said in Indianapolis on Thursday:

> "Close your eyes for a moment and you will see a label in the shining light bearing the words 'Made in Germany.'"

To discern in Senator BEVERIDGE's utterance as quoted by Mr. TAFT any evidence that Mr. BEVERIDGE's inspiration or thought bore the brand "made in Germany" it would indeed be necessary to close the eyes; necessary to close them against the admission of every particle of light on the subject in dispute. Only a man wilfully blind to the facts in the case, perversely blind to the natural and thoroughly respectable conception of public duty and patriotic obligation that lies behind Mr. BEVERIDGE's words, could see the legend Mr. TAFT called on his hearers to visualize.

Mr. TAFT having advised his fellow citizens to close their eyes to the facts, and in the obscuration of the faculty of sight thus obtained to do a gross injustice to Mr. BEVERIDGE, THE SUN takes the liberty of suggesting to Mr. TAFT that he open his own eyes and examine with particular care the situation to which his activities as a partisan of the League of Nations have brought him. The trouble is that Mr. TAFT has kept his eyes shut too long to the facts that are written big across the face of the covenant of the League of Nations.

Socialism's Dullest Side.

Mr. HANFORD HENDERSON, withdrawing from publication a socialistic book written by himself, announces that he "now sees that Government ownership and interference, and paternalism generally, are contrary to the highest social welfare, and tend to make a people inefficient, unjust and singularly uninteresting."

The first two counts of the indictment, inefficiency and injustice, need hardly be taken into the court of American public opinion. After the experience of the United States with Government control of railroads and wires the verdict is unanimous against socialism, no matter how it may be disguised.

That socialism is "singularly uninteresting" is the point which appeals most to the imagination, although it is the point which the socialists seem never to consider. The individual human has always been the most interesting of visible things, whether he or she is on the earth, in the air or under the sea; in the subway or on the battlefield or in the cradle. This country raised twenty billions or so for war because each and every John Smith felt that the war would be lost if he, John Smith, did not dig deep in his pocket. We fed Europe because each American on going to his meals found his conscience sitting on his plate.

The singularly interesting thing about the singularly uninterestingness of socialism is that the nearer that method of government got to the perfection its followers promise for it the duller and more deadly existence would be. When individualism at last was locked up in a Marxian tomb with the corpse of ambition life would be as stupid as last year's telephone book.

Hawker's Misapprehension.

Young Mr. HAWKER evidently did not have time to read carefully the newspaper accounts of the preparations for the United States Navy seaplane flights to Lisbon. Otherwise he would not have said, as he said on Wednesday night at a dinner in London, that the American flight was "not a serious attempt" with a ship stationed "every twenty yards." And he added:

> "If you put a ship every fifty miles it shows you have no faith in your motor."

The United States Navy, which had planned the trip for two years, stationed ships at intervals of fifty miles along the route not because of any lack of faith in its men or its motor, but because of its desire that none of the eighteen brave men who sailed for Portugal should perish through lack of precaution. The preparations taken were those which England cried should have been taken by the British Admiralty to protect HAWKER.

In deriding the American accomplishment the Australian airman is not consistent. On Tuesday, in explaining why he started so suddenly, he said to the correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* at Edinburgh:

> "The Americans were off. They were very serious propositions. They had one leg to go and we had one to go. We knew that one American machine had reached the Azores. That was very serious, and we decided overnight that we would start if the weather was at all hopeful."

Apparently HAWKER looked upon the American flight as an attempt to reach Europe ahead of the men who were preparing to fly for the $50,000 prize. This was of course a false impression, for the start of the Americans was regulated entirely by Navy Department orders issued in the middle of April. For the Yankees it was not a race but an attempt to carry out a carefully arranged programme. HAWKER knew, even before the seaplanes left Rockaway, that their course would be patrolled by destroyers. Then why, if the American feat was negligible, should it have spurred HAWKER to hop off? If the Americans were "a serious proposition" before HAWKER so daringly tried and failed, why does he now regard their successful voyage as "not a serious attempt"?

Unfortunately for HAWKER's new mental posture, the cold facts of accomplishment are against him. Each one of the three American planes flew further than HAWKER flew. Commander TOWERS, although he failed to hit the mark, flew further than any man up to that day had travelled continuously in the air. His crown is not as bright as READ's, for that officer was able to carry out to the letter the orders of the Navy Department. TOWERS's flight of 1,250 miles and READ's of 1,210 were real steps in science as well as courageous adventures. When it was reported—the report having since been denied—that their records were beaten a few days later by the Frenchman Lieutenant ROGET in a non-stop flight of 1,366 miles from France to Africa nobody derided ROGET because most of his voyage was over the land.

The implied suggestion of HAWKER that the Americans' feat is negligible because they had some protection is of a piece with laughing at a machinist because he wears goggles or at an electrician because he puts on rubber gloves when he handles wires. There is a vast difference between the courageous and the foolhardy; between Dr. JAMES CARROLL, submitting himself to the bite of a mosquito carrying yellow fever, and Mr. STEVE BRODIE, jumping off Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. BRODIE proved only that he was up to the feat. In the same way, while the American airmen, taking advantage of all precautions—yet undergoing, in the case of TOWERS and his men, more hardship than HAWKER experienced—proved exactly what they set out to demonstrate—the general utility of the seaplane in the air and on the water—HAWKER proved nothing except his unflinching bravery. For this the world has given him due credit. As for his lack of graciousness, he is young and perhaps of a temperament to which failure is more bitter than death. He would better have remembered what Lord NORTHCLIFFE philosophically remarks, that the Americans have still left to Britain the problem of a direct flight from America to Europe.

Daylight Saving Scores a Point for Reform in Congress.

By the act of the House Rules Committee in refusing to permit the daylight saving repealer to ride into the statute book on the agricultural appropriation bill the project to erase the enactment is set on its own feet, and will stand or fall according to the judgment of the Representatives and Senators as to its merits. The decision of the Rules Committee is an incident of the application of its policy to prevent legislation by riders on appropriation bills, a policy in every way admirable and worthy of strict and impartial enforcement.

Had the daylight saving law repeal bill been allowed to remain in the agricultural appropriation bill it might have passed Congress because the appropriations were urgently needed, or because some member wanted seeds to distribute to his constituents, or because the cotton boll weevil was deplorably active, or for any one of a hundred reasons not even remotely associated with the setting ahead of the hands on the clock dials of the nation. A great many more or less pernicious enactments have got through Congress in this way. It is high time to suppress the practice and draw the appropriation measures in accordance with their titles.

The assailants of daylight saving must now put their contentions forward on their merits. They cannot hide behind the routine necessities of the Government. The supporters of the law can defend it without being put in the position of opposing measures whose enactment is required by the needs of the country. Under these circumstances there should be little difficulty in convincing Congress that daylight saving is worth preserving because it contributes to the wealth, the health and the comfort of the vast majority of Americans.

Changes in Siberia.

Siberia shows signs of playing an unexpected part in after war reconstruction. It is the rallying ground of supporters of order in Russia, the Kolchak Government at Omsk is foremost in the war on Bolshevism, and there is a prospect that the long delayed development of Siberia's natural resources may now be begun on an adequate scale.

Refugees from European Russia have crowded to Siberia by millions, according to an account of the possibilities of trade between Siberia and the United States. Omsk, Tomsk and Irkutsk have housing problems far worse than New York's. The Trans-Siberian Railway is short of passenger cars because the coaches are used at all important stations for housing refugees and as Government offices. The influx of new population may do for western Asia what other migrations have done for America and South Africa.

Bread, meat and fish are said to be plentiful, but clothing, soap, chemicals and medicines are practically unobtainable. Tools and agricultural machinery are needed. In return Siberia could supply raw materials, such as flax, bristles, hides, skins, furs and grain. Thus a trade opening is presented. But the obstacles in the way of exchange of commodities are serious.

The road from the west is barred by revolution. It will be some time before the Trans-Siberian Railway can meet traffic requirements by way of the east and Vladivostok. Yet people who deserve success will find a way, and this summer there will be available the route used by old Norse traders centuries ago, by way of the Kara Sea and the Obi and Yenesei rivers, which reach rich agricultural regions in the heart of Siberia. Ice closes the Kara Sea all the year except a period of about six weeks between the last of June and the first of September; the open season might be prolonged by ice breakers, and it is suggested that the German battleships might be employed profitably in work of this kind.

Should it be practicable to use the Kara Sea trade route during the brief season in which it will be available next summer desirable impetus would be given to the new life stirring in Siberia. In any case it is likely old ideas about Siberia will have to be revised; it is a land of hope, not the land of despair it was. The change began before the war, and recent circumstances have hastened the process. Of the refugees many will return to Russia when order is restored, but many others will remain to make new homes for themselves and to develop Siberia's resources, thus benefiting themselves and the world.

While anarchy still exists in wide areas of Siberia, and while many difficult problems remain to be settled, a promising start seems to have been made on the road leading to prosperity. Not the least remarkable feature of the situation is that Bolshevism should have made little headway in a land to which unnumbered thousands were exiled for their revolutionary opinions under the régime of the Czars. The explanation is that a large part of the population consists of small land holders, who are naturally opposed to socialistic schemes for the division of property.

The Mad Wittelsbachs.

To the "mad kings" of Bavaria must apparently be added the last of the line, the aged King LUDWIG III. The former Bavarian ruler has been living in the Swiss mountains near the headwaters of the Rhine, and, according to a Geneva despatch, his insanity has appeared as a megalomania, a form in which mental disease has manifested itself in other members of the Wittelsbach family.

Of LUDWIG's two immediate predecessors on the throne, OTTO was practically a prisoner from the day he was crowned to his death; LUDWIG II., after a reign marked by profligate extravagance, was declared insane and a regent was appointed for the kingdom. Bavaria was indebted to mad LUDWIG for the magnificent "Bavarian Versailles," on an island in the Chiemsee, and for that superb reproduction of a mediæval castle the new Schwanstein. But these buildings and his other grandiose schemes bankrupted the ruler and impoverished the national treasury.

Even in their severe struggle with new conditions of government the hard headed Bavarians may find a reason for congratulation in the fact that they are at least free from the rule of the mad kings which they have been forced to endure for the past century.

Well, yachting had its Dunraven.

"Keep 'em happy," or morale, officers are to be assigned to every military post and camp in the country.—*Despatch from Washington.*

The Pollyanna Corps?

Representative BAER of North Dakota, known as "the farmers' Congressman," gives this reason why the daylight saving law should be repealed: "It works hardships on the young children. They have to make long drives to school and do not get sufficient rest under the new system." In France it is considered bad art for fiction writers to invent suffering of children to arouse readers' sympathy. It is too easy. Laying aside that consideration in favor of North Dakota romancers, there yet remains this objection to the Baer conclusion: It is flatly based on the assumption that in his State there are fewer than twenty-four hours in a day as a result of the daylight saving law. That we cannot believe, easy as it is becoming to believe many strange things about North Dakota.

In all fairness to Secretary of the Treasury GLASS and to ex-Secretary McADOO it must always be borne in mind that the War Risk Bureau employs only 14,000 clerks in Washington. In Washington, mark you. It might be that 14,000 clerks in Hohokus or Oshkosh could mail a million checks a month, say three a day for each clerk working twenty-five days a month. But Washington!

The proofreader who passed an item in a Department of Commerce bulletin announcing that "from 100,000 to 400,000 pounds of pig iron intestines are exported from China annually for use as sausage casings" must have been obsessed by the memory of a personal dietary experience.

A guide book of historically interesting points that may be visited by the "1919 model American tourist" has been published for the 50,000 volunteers for immediate army service in Europe. It was the American tourist of 1917-18 who to a great extent created the appeal which many of the enumerated places hold for the Americans who follow.

Third term for WILSON if league is beaten, says HOMER S. CUMMINGS.—*Headline.*

Is the Democratic National Chairman making a threat to the people or a promise to the President?

WAR'S SADDEST SIGHT.

A Pipe Smoking Reformer Tells About the Awful Cigarette.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The stage is all set for a big drive for the Nineteenth Amendment to the American Constitution. May I not issue a clarion call to the A. E. F., one of whom I was, to abolish once and for all the deadly cigarette? I am a pipe smoker and I know all about cigarettes.

The saddest thing in the war was to see the flower of our youth puffing cigarettes while awaiting the fatal order. Think of appearing before the Judgment Seat with the smell of nicotine on one's breath!

Comrades, although too late to vote against Demon Rum, let us at least down the lethal cigarette. Then we must put through the Twentieth Amendment against profanity and the Twenty-first against flirtation.

On, Stanley, on!

RICHARD P. READ.

NEW YORK, May 29.

Etymological Prediction.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* We may now expect to hear the English refer to an aviator as a "Hawker" and to an aeroplane as a "Hawk," etc.

WILLIAM H. FORBES.

FRANKLIN, Pa., May 29.

IMPORTS AND LABOR.

Effect on Home Industry of the Competition of Goods From Abroad.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The editorial article in THE SUN entitled "Imports Mountain High" is timely reading. May not the effect of such heavy imports be to make the labor market inelastic just when it needs to be most elastic to reemploy our homecoming boys?

When our civil war closed the American people were compelled by war embargoes and tariffs very largely to prefer American production, and the consequence was that the homecoming troops were rapidly absorbed by the thirsty labor market.

That the inelasticity has already appeared would seem to be indicated by an editorial article in the *Times* on "The Improving Labor Situation," in which, referring to the Lawrence strike, it says, "The shorter hours were conceded readily enough, for the cancellation of war orders and the lack of civilian orders had left the machinery without anything to do." But why, except for our open ports, inviting our dealers to look abroad for supplies, should there be any "lack of civilian orders"? We are still the same hundred million people we were before the Administration opened our ports in October, 1913, and we need just as much of the Lawrence mills as we needed then.

You say our imports for April were $273,000,000. If these figures represent the face of the bills to be paid for foreign production it is a serious matter, because foreign production on the average costs but 30 per cent. as much as American production for a similar service. Therefore the import of $273,000,000, converted into terms of American compensation for producing and distributing activities, is equivalent to a supplanting of $1,365,000,000 worth of American effort. It stops that amount of American gainful activity at first fire.

But money changes hands at least ten times in twelve months, so the supplanting of $1,365,000,000 in American activities would represent the stoppage of $13,650,000,000 in the year following. This would seem to be the secret of the deadly effect which even a small increase in imports always has had upon domestic prosperity.

ROSWELL A. BENEDICT.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., May 29.

TELESCOPE THE LEADER!

Revolutionary Treatment Proposed for Conductors of Orchestras.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Now that the operatic season is over, the Metropolitan closed for months, and discussion started of the musical ability and money making power of the orchestral directors, it seems to me that it would be in order to suggest a reform in the tactics of the leader of the orchestra, and initiating such reform I suggest that instead of standing up with his back to the audience and going through the customary motions, the leader sit in the place where he now stands and become a part of the orchestra, and lead without the audience being compelled to centre their gaze upon one going through rapid calisthenic exercises.

It is well known that the great leader, Anton Seidl, many times led his orchestra in the manner I suggest, and it was a great relief, as well as an exhibition of the perfect control under which he held his musicians. There is nothing more distressing to an audience than being compelled to watch the leader as he stands in his pivotal position and to rivet attention on his antics.

We do not go to the opera or to a concert to watch the varying methods used by the directors in leading the orchestra, but we are compelled by their present methods to lose the best part of an evening in observing the symmetry of their backs and the grace or lack of grace of their bodily exercises.

I believe that a majority of those who are members of the orchestra are as well versed in the technique of music as their leader, and that they do not require him to stand up before them as though they were a lot of schoolboys, and I am sure they would be more complimented, and I am positive the audience would be more grateful, as well as the artists on the stage, to the operatic management, if it would telescope the leader.

JUDEX.

NEW YORK, May 29.

LOUIS THE RESIGNED.

Walt Whitman's Fate May Be Paralleled by His Own Yet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In THE SUN's book section a poet complains concerning the lack of contemporary war poetry. He says that Whitman's apostrophes in our civil war could be fittingly used to-day. There he is wrong. The recent war was not civil—it was world wide. Perhaps Walt would have sought in vain for adequate expression to treat such a wide subject.

Anyhow, to my knowledge a goodly number of war poems have been printed in the papers. Many of them very fine, individual, some quite beautiful. Then why complain? Sure, they were not written in Walt's style. Why should they? Why imitate a poet's mannerisms? Be original, ye poets!

He forgets that all the war expressions that Whitman wrote were never read at the time save by ten or twelve friends. He could not find even a publisher for them. All magazines rejected them. Vide his "Diary." Now, had Walt lived during the world war, it seems to me his poems would have been rejected to-day as they had been rejected in 1875.

To tell the truth I have written a few myself. All were rejected save three, two of which THE SUN printed. The best ones of some length were returned. As soon as possible I shall follow Walt's lines and have them published. And maybe after I have passed to the Beyond some acclaim may be mine, just as Whitman receives his, twenty years after his death. The irony of it all!

Great poetry must be concise; express in one line pictures, dramas and sentiments. Shakespeare, Milton, Dante and Homer were great.

LOUIS M. EILSHEMIUS,
Supreme Spirit of the Spheres.

NEW YORK, May 29.

Memorial Flags.

On this Memorial Day when o'er
The soldiers' graves we strew
The lilac and the budding rose,
And daisy gemmed with dew,
Our thoughts revert with grief and pride
To those beyond the sea
Who lost their young heroic lives
Defending Liberty.

We cannot deck with garlands sweet
The places where they rest,
Nor molsten with our tears the earth
Upon each gallant breast,
But let us to the gentle winds
Our service flags unfold,
And hang a fadeless laurel wreath
O'er every star of gold.

MINNA IRVING.

THE GREATEST UNKNOWN.

More Nominations for the Niche of Nonentity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The most unknown man in the world is some dominating dame's husband.

DAVID DOOM.

RARITAN, N. J., May 29.

A Tall, Cool Fellow Who May Disappear on July 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Tom Collins is the most universally, or was at one time the most universally, unknown man in the world. That he is or was a corporeal entity no one who was ever asked about him doubted; but though many searched for him no one is ever known to have found him. Put him in the category of happy men!

FINDLAY SACKETT.

NEW YORK, May 29.

True, but There Are Several of Him.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Who is the least known man in the world? Easy enough; the man who doesn't advertise.

SIDNEY S. TOMAN.

NEW YORK, May 29.

A Strong Candidate Found in the South.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* My candidate is a gentleman who resides in every Southern State, but mainly in Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas; a man often of wealth, popularity and influence in his home town. He is "the most unknown man in the world."

Sometimes for obvious reasons he chooses the gloom of darkness, the quiet slumber hour of midnight, in which to perform his humanitarian services; and at other times he prefers the pale, dim light of the moon, the faint, silvery radiance of the stars, in which to go forth on his errands of goodness and mercy; and then again he selects the noonday, the glaring and unobscured light of the sun, in which to teach his hundreds of followers and disciples those traditional lessons of chivalry, gallantry and love.

So much reverence did Governor Cole Blease of South Carolina have for this saintly gentleman, my honored candidate, that he, the Governor, threatened to "renounce his crown" rather than offend him. And so much enthusiasm did a Governor of Georgia feel for my nominee that on one occasion he travelled in a specially chartered train from Atlanta to Decatur, Ga., to attend a big open air mass meeting held in honor of my candidate. And so much admiration did another Governor of Georgia entertain for the gentleman whom I have the honor of nominating that he voluntarily "abdicated his throne" and retired in peaceful seclusion to California.

In a brilliant address before the Wisconsin Bar Association last June Mr. Moorfield Storey, that eminent lawyer of Boston, devoted his entire time to an elaborate discussion of my candidate. THE SUN has at various times made special editorial mention of my distinguished nominee. President Wilson has found it necessary to direct the attention of his fellow countrymen to the powerful influence of the gentleman whom I shall place in nomination.

Without further remarks I wish to place in nomination that popular and distinguished citizen of the South, of Pensacola and Newberry, Fla., of Memphis and Dwyersburg, Tenn., of Marietta and Valdasta, Ga., of Lake City, S. C., of Shubuta, Miss., and of scores of other towns in "dear old Dixie," the gentleman whom we all acclaim as the great exponent of democracy, the uncompromising preserver of law, peace and order, the ardent advocate of justice, equality and right, the fearless champion of the rights of the weak, the oppressed, the downtrodden—the Honorable A. Lyncher.

"He came to his death at the hands of unknown parties" is the verdict invariably rendered by the coroner in the case of every victim of my candidate.

A. B. POWHATTAN.

NEW YORK, May 29.

Raking Up the Sad Past.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The most unknown man in the world is the man who mailed those bombs. The second honors go to the policeman who, according to the detective bureau, was going to arrest him "within forty-eight hours."

DR. WATSON.

NEW YORK, May 29.

Is There Such an Objective Influence?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It is the man who makes him who thinks he is the only one that knows what America shall have change his mind every so often.

W. W.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 29.

The Man the Horses Ran For.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Is Sweeney, to whom my graceless nephew frequently urges me to tell it, eligible for honors as the most unknown man in the world?

UNCLE BILL.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 29.

The Most Unknown Man in the Hotel World.

From the Hotel Gazette.

The world is surely getting better. A Greenfield, Mass., hotel keeper has received $40 from an unknown man in settlement of an outlawed board bill.

TRADE BRIEFS.

Considerable importance is attached to the recent purchase of twenty-five German submarines by Messrs. G. Cohen Sons & Co. of London and Swansea, who will undertake to break up these vessels and dispose of the scrap metal.

Previous to the war matches were imported into Egypt principally from Sweden, Austria-Hungary and Italy. In 1918 Japan unloaded enough matches in Egypt to supply the trade for several years.

The Colombian coffee harvest is the heaviest in the history of the country, being estimated at 1,250,000 sacks, reports Trade Commissioner P. D. Bell.

The Bureau of Fisheries reports that during the month of March a total of 405,127 eggs, 912,454,890 fry and 17,011,020 fingerlings were distributed by its stations.

The German toy industry has been able to retain a hold on the toy trade in Switzerland as well as in other neutral countries, although the German prices on an average have been raised 100 per cent.

The Finnish Chamber of Commerce comprises seven local organizations, with head office in Helsingfors, acting as a sort of arbitration committee and as a commercial information bureau. The Central Chamber of Commerce gets a yearly state subsidy of 35,000 Finnish marks, equivalent to $6,755.

A report from China states that an increase of 16 per cent. over the previous year in the total bean output of Dairen for 1918 is reported by the Bean Mills Union. The increase was due to the unusual demand from America during the last year of the war, and is already showing sharp decline.

FOREIGN TRADE FUND OPPOSED BY GLASS

Government Should Have No Part in Finance Corporation, He Says.

PLAN PUT UP TO BANKS

Secretary Believes Business Public Should Exploit U. S. Industries.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Secretary of the Treasury Glass is not in sympathy with the plan advanced by Senator Owen (Okla.), former chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate, for the creation of a huge foreign trade finance corporation with a capital of a billion dollars to be subscribed partly by the Government.

Secretary Glass said to a representative of THE SUN to-day he believed foreign trade financing should be left to individual initiative and to the vision and business foresight of the American banker. The banks of the country, he said, were well able to do all of the foreign trade financing necessary, and he continued: "I do not believe the Government should undertake it or have a part in it."

The Secretary expressed the view that the present was the best time for the Government to cease all interference and business help and let industry and trade go out on its own initiative and bring a quick and normal readjustment of the entire business and financial situation on an American basis.

The Owen plans calls for Government participation in the proposed foreign trade financing corporation to the extent of $250,000,000, or one-quarter of the entire capital stock. The corporation would be at least a quasi governmental organization.

Bankers Discuss Plan.

A number of prominent bankers have discussed with the Secretary the formation of a private corporation or corporations for this purpose, and it is understood the Secretary is favorably inclined to them. He is convinced that the banks have ample funds now to proceed on such a campaign and that their situation will improve through the end of popular government loans and the likelihood of relief from railroad financing.

While the Secretary is in fullest sympathy with the view that the United States must become an investor nation and must make extensive foreign credits still he believes it is a matter for the business public and the bankers to meet as an opportunity for the promotion of American business and industry. So far as the Treasury Department is concerned there is little chance of any movement by the Government similar to that taken by the British Government for the protection of British investors in foreign loans, particularly those of Russia. The administrative attitude has not changed, it was intimated, from the one that prompted refusal of moral support by the Government for extensive loans and investment in China. The American situation regarding Russian loans is different from that of Great Britain. Advances were made by the United States to the Russian Government and these will be protected.

Aid to Foreign Buyers.

The War Finance Corporation has the power under recent legislation to finance export or foreign trade transactions through advances to American exporters. The Owen plan calls for advances to the foreign buyers.

The War Finance Corporation, while receiving many inquiries, has received no formal applications for advances. The corporation has not yet issued the regulations under which advances are to be made and is disposed to encourage private financing of such transactions. The regulations will probably not be promulgated until Eugene Meyer, one of the directors, returns from a trip to Europe to confer with American economists who are in touch with the situation in European countries as to the necessities of the situation.

Those inquiring from the War Finance Corporation have shown no disposition to furnish the security for an advance required by the law. They must put up 125 per cent. of the very best of securities, and it seems probable that in the last analysis they may be able to borrow more favorably from private sources.

It is known that the Federal Reserve Board shares the views of Secretary Glass in regard to the Owen plan. The board members incline to the belief that individual initiative through the banks of the country will better solve the problem of meeting the foreign trade situation in which the United States must furnish credit in some form to foreign buyers.

STATE INCOME TAX BLANKS BEING SENT

Special Provisions Made for Non-Residents.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 29.—The first of the series of blanks being prepared under the direction of State Comptroller Eugene M. Travis to enforce the State income tax was issued to-day. It consists of a form to be filled out by all wage earners in the State who claim residence in New York State and must be filed with the employers, who are required to deduct 2 per cent. of the wages, commissions, emoluments or perquisites of all non-residents in order to insure collection of the income tax from them.

Those who fill out the blank declare that "I have no definite intention as to when (if at all) I will establish my home without the State, and that if I decide to establish my home without the State, or at another place within the State, I will promptly give you notice of the fact and my new residence address."

Non-residents of the State are not entitled to the exemptions of $1,000 for single persons and $2,000 for married persons allowed to residents of the State of New York.

These blanks are ready for distribution at the State Comptroller's office in New York city and in Albany. A quarter million of them have been printed.

NEW ENGLAND'S LOAN CUT.

Government to Accept Only Part of Subscriptions.

BOSTON, May 29.—Only $371,000,000 of the $427,223,750 subscriptions to the Victory Liberty Loan obtained in New England will be accepted by the Government the Liberty Loan Committee announced to-day. The district quota was $375,000,000.

The total of individual subscriptions for the district was 817,822, as compared with more than 1,600,000 in the Fourth loan. The average subscription was $552. Subscribers by States were as follows: Massachusetts, 466,173; Maine, 53,476; New Hampshire, 50,117; Vermont, 29,317; Rhode Island, 66,442; Connecticut, 152,296.

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
Standard Time.
Sun rises......5:29 A M Sun sets......8:18 P M
Moon sets......9:41 P M

For eastern New York—Fair to-day, not quite so warm in south portion; to-morrow fair; gentle, variable winds.

For New Jersey—Fair and not quite so warm to-day; to-morrow fair; gentle variable winds.

For northern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow; cooler; gentle variable winds.

For southern New England—Fair and cooler to-day and to-morrow; gentle variable winds.

For western New York—Fair to-day and probably to-morrow; no change in temperature; moderate winds.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—There are evidences of the resumption of normal movements of areas of high and lower pressure across the United States, as shown by the weather map of Thursday night. At that time there was a storm of considerable intensity over the Canadian maritime provinces and another over the Rocky Mountain region, and areas of high barometer over the Great Lakes and on the north Pacific coast. The warm wave over the Pacific States and the Rocky Mountain region was broken during Thursday, but warm weather continues over the north States westward to the Missouri Valley. During the last twenty-four hours there were general showers in the south Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and Arkansas and local rains over the western plateau, the north Rocky Mountain region and on the north Pacific coast. In the middle Atlantic and New England States the weather will be fair and not quite so warm Friday and fair Saturday. In the Ohio Valley and the region of the Great Lakes the weather will be fair Friday and Saturday, except that it will become unsettled with probably showers and somewhat lower temperature Saturday in the lower Ohio Valley and the upper lake region. Showery weather will continue Friday and Saturday in the south Atlantic and east Gulf States.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth meridian time:

Stations.	Temperature. High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall Last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	82	62	29.80	..	Clear
Albany	86	58	29.80	..	Clear
Atlantic City	88	62	29.88	..	Clear
Baltimore	88	68	29.94	..	Clear
Bismarck	86	62	29.62	..	Clear
Boston	92	66	29.74	..	Cloudy
Buffalo	70	62	30.02	..	Cloudy
Charleston	80	74	29.98	..	Cloudy
Chicago	72	60	30.04	..	Clear
Cincinnati	86	64	29.96	..	Clear
Cleveland	76	64	30.02	..	Clear
Denver	52	58	29.62	..	Pt. Cldy
Detroit	82	62	30.04	..	Clear
Galveston	82	70	29.76	.62	Cloudy
Helena	76	64	29.68	.24	Cloudy
Jacksonville	78	72	29.92	.50	Cloudy
Kansas City	84	66	29.90	..	Cloudy
Los Angeles	70	60	29.92	..	Pt. Cldy
Milwaukee	76	60	30.04	..	Clear
New Orleans	80	70	29.80	.82	Pt. Cldy
Oklahoma City	82	64	29.84	.01	Clear
Philadelphia	88	66	29.90	..	Pt. Cldy
Pittsburg	86	60	29.98	..	Clear
Portland, Me.	88	62	29.76	..	Pt. Cldy
Portland, Ore.	56	46	30.26	.01	Pt. Cldy
Salt Lake City	68	62	29.74	.16	Cloudy
San Antonio	88	66	29.76	..	Clear
San Francisco	68	50	29.96	..	Clear
San Diego	66	60	29.92	..	Rain
St. Louis	86	66	29.92	..	Pt. Cldy
Washington	84	62	29.98	..	Clear

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.03	29.84
Humidity	65	36
Wind—direction	N.W.	N.W.
Wind—velocity	8	30
Weather	Clear	Pt. Cloudy
Precipitation	None	None

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

8 A. M...64	1 P. M...85	6 P. M...90
9 A. M...68	2 P. M...86	7 P. M...89
10 A. M...73	3 P. M...90	8 P. M...86
11 A. M...78	4 P. M...90	9 P. M...84
12 M......82	5 P. M...90	10 P. M...83

	1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
9 A. M.	68	65	6 P. M.	90	62
12 M.	82	66	9 P. M.	84	58
3 P. M.	90	70	12 Mid.	82	56

Highest temperature, 90, at 5 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 58, at 4:30 A. M.
Average temperature, 74.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Memorial Day parade, Manhattan; reviewing stand at Ninety-first street and Riverside Drive; starts Seventy-fourth street and Riverside Drive; review by Gov. Alfred E. Smith, 9 A. M.

Military mass for the repose of the souls of the nation's honored dead; Archbishop Hayes will preside, Battery Park, 10:30 A. M.

Launching of the S. S. Pawtucket, S. S. Assinippi and S. S. Caipo, for the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Newark Bay shipyard, 9:30 A. M.

Memorial Day parade, Brooklyn, reviewing stand Prospect Park West and Ninth street; starts Lafayette and Washington avenues, 9 A. M.

"Flying Circus" at Sheepshead Bay Speedway, 2 P. M.

Memorial services at the tomb of Gen. U. S. Grant; oration by Prof. Samuel P. Orth, 2 P. M.

SHERMAN AND BORAH BAIT GREAT BRITAIN

Want Mail Censorship Ended and Audience Given Irish.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The British censorship of mails and Ireland were the subjects of resolutions introduced in the Senate to-day intended to express Senatorial opinion of some phases of international relations that just now command so largely the attention of that body.

Senator Sherman (Ill.) introduced a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that "the continued censorship of mails by Great Britain is no longer required by conditions of war and that such censoring is largely now for the acquisition of business and commercial knowledge of American competitors; that it is the sense of the Senate that the British authorities be requested to discontinue such censoring of mails coming from England to reputable business houses in the United States."

Senator Borah (Idaho) introduced a resolution that the American Peace Commission in Paris be requested to obtain for the Irish representatives a hearing in the Peace Conference. Mr. Borah will speak on the resolution later; for the present it has gone, as did the other two, to the Foreign Relations Committee.

TRUCKS FREE TO STATES.

20,000 of War Department's Surplus for Highway Work.

More than $45,000,000 worth of motor trucks are about to be distributed by the Secretary of Agriculture through the bureau of public roads to the State highway departments. These trucks have been declared surplus by the War Department and are being distributed to the States under the provisions of section 7 of the Post Office appropriation bill.

They must be used by the States on roads constructed in whole or in part by Federal aid, for which $200,000,000 in addition to the former appropriation was given to the States under the same bill. All that the States need do to acquire the use of these 20,000 trucks, which range in capacity from two to five tons, is to pay the loading and freight charges.

Of the 20,000 motor vehicles to be acquired practically free by the States 11,000 are new and 9,000 are used, but these latter are in serviceable condition. The motors will be apportioned to States only upon request of the State highway departments.

RED CROSS JOB FOR KEPPEL.

Ex-Columbia Man Quits War Department for Mercy Work.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—American Red Cross headquarters here announced tonight that Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, Third Assistant Secretary of War, will resign June 30 to become director of Red Cross foreign operations. Dr. Keppel was formerly secretary of Columbia University and later dean of Columbia College, but gave up those duties to enter the War Department soon after the United States entered the war.